

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.  
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.  
Letters and packages should be properly  
sealed.  
Rejected communications will not be re-  
turned.  
All business or news letter and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK  
HERALD.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the  
year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription  
price \$12.  
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at FIVE  
CENTS per copy. Annual subscription price—  
One Copy..... 5  
Three Copies..... 15  
Five Copies..... 25  
Ten Copies..... 50  
ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be in-  
serted in the WEEKLY HERALD, European and Cali-  
fornia Editions.  
JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereo-  
typing and Engraving, neatly and promptly ex-  
ecuted at the lowest rates.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 191

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between 12th and 13th  
streets. Extravaganza of SINGING THE SAILOR.  
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, between 12th and 13th  
streets. Madame at 12.  
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Broadway, between 12th and 13th  
streets. Madame at 12.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, between 12th and 13th  
streets. Madame at 12.  
ROBERTS' THEATRE, Broadway, between 12th and 13th  
streets. Madame at 12.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th and 9th  
streets. Madame at 12.  
WATERLY THEATRE, No. 120 Broadway. Madame at 12.  
THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway. Madame at 12.  
WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Fairchild street and  
Broadway. Madame at 12.  
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th  
street. Madame at 12.  
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th ave. between 5th and  
6th streets. Madame at 12.  
HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway. Madame at 12.  
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 65 Broadway.  
LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 65  
Broadway. Madame at 12.

New York, Saturday, July 10, 1869.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.  
BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN will in  
future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE  
of THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street,  
Brooklyn.  
ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all  
letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be  
received as above.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers  
for one dollar a month.  
The postage being only thirty-five cents a  
quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement  
can receive the HERALD at the same price it is  
furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.  
The cable telegrams are dated July 9.  
The political crisis in France will increase. M.  
Rouher's resignation is demanded by the members  
of the constitutional opposition. The Emperor has  
not taken any action in the matter yet, but in  
all probability will take a definite position  
within a few days. The Paris *Peuple* newspaper has  
another view of the position of both parties. This  
journal says that "the situation is not disquieting."  
The Great Eastern was expected to reach shore  
yesterday. The Paris journals of last evening  
announce the resignation of the Ministry.  
The London *Times* and *Star* regard the postponement  
of the Alabama question before Parliament in a  
favorable light. Lord Howden, it is said, has  
been appointed Minister to Spain. The assignees  
of Overend, Gurney & Co. will pay a dividend  
of one shilling on the pound in September, making a  
full payment of all creditors' claims, with the  
exception of the accrued interest. The report of the  
Committee on the Irish Church bill came up last  
night before the House of Lords, and after some dis-  
cussion was received.  
The Spanish Ministry have been generally con-  
demned by the press and the people. The Governor  
of Catalonia has been dismissed because of his pre-  
venting a republican demonstration in Barcelona.

Miscellaneous.  
General Canby on Thursday expressed his grati-  
tude in the manner in which the Virginia election  
was conducted, and pronounced it one of the fairest  
that ever occurred. He says the whole country has  
cause of congratulation at the success of the Presi-  
dent's policy in reconstructing Virginia. Under the  
reconstruction acts Governor Walker cannot be in-  
augurated until after the State constitution has been  
accepted by Congress.  
Eighty-four counties in Virginia give Walker 23,000  
majority. The Senate will be composed of thirty-one  
white conservatives, eight white and four colored  
radicals. The House of Delegates will have ninety-  
seven white and three colored conservatives, and  
thirty-three white and eleven colored radicals.

The Journeymen Carpenters' Association of Wash-  
ington city have inserted the word "white" in their  
constitution, thus excluding colored men from mem-  
bership.

Mr. John Rose, Canadian Minister of Finance, ac-  
companied by Minister Thornton, had a long inter-  
view with the President yesterday morning. In the  
evening Secretary Fish entertained Mr. Rose at a  
dinner party, which was attended by several promi-  
nent officials.

The Directors of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad yester-  
day accepted the proposition to consolidate with  
the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, sub-  
ject to the approval of the stockholders.

The St. Louis (Mo.) County Court has sent its Presi-  
dent and County Counselor to New York to make  
some arrangements concerning the protested county  
bonds. If a proper tribunal decides that the interest  
upon the bonds must be paid in gold, the bond hold-  
ers will not be required to wait, but the coin will be  
paid at once.

The City.  
The officials of the Board of Health report but nine  
cases of smallpox existing in the city at the present  
time. The sanitary officers of the Board have re-  
cently visited 125,000 families and vaccinated 50,000  
families.

In the case of the death of George Warren An-  
drews, who died suddenly on Thursday while in the  
operating chair of a dentist in West Twenty-ninth  
street, the jury found that death was caused by pul-  
monary apoplexy.

During the first week in the present month  
twenty-one fire occurred in Brooklyn, involving a  
loss of \$12,000.

In the United States Commissioner's Court yester-  
day, before Commissioner Deits, the following  
parties, alleged to have been members of the  
late Cuban expeditionary force, were admitted to

ball.—Colonel Clancy, Captain Lindorf, Captain  
Conant, Ralph J. Hasman, S. C. Roman and J. Von  
Michaelowski.

The stock market yesterday was dull and steady.  
Gold fluctuated between 135 1/2 and 136 1/2, closing at  
135 1/2.

The steamship City of Paris, Captain James Ken-  
nedy, of the Inman line, will leave pier 45 North  
river at one P. M. to-day for Queenstown and Liver-  
pool. The European mails by her will close at the  
Post Office at twelve M.

The National line steamship The Queen, Captain  
Grogan, will sail at three P. M. to-day from pier 47  
North river for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to  
land passengers.

The steamship Cambria, Captain Craig, of the  
Anchor line, will leave pier 30 North river at twelve  
M. to-day for Glasgow, touching at Londonderry,  
Ireland.

The steamship Pereira, Captain Duchesne, will  
sail at eight o'clock this morning from pier 50 North  
river for Brest and Havre. The mails for France  
will close at the Post Office at six A. M.

The London and New York line steamship Celia,  
Captain Glendon, will leave pier No. 3 North river  
at six o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) morning for Lon-  
don.

The steamship United States, Captain Norton, of  
the Merchants' line, will leave pier 12 North river  
at seven o'clock P. M. to-day for New Orleans direct.  
The steamship Alaska, Captain Gray, will leave  
pier 42 North river at twelve o'clock noon to-day  
for San Francisco, via Aspinwall.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.  
H. S. Le Strange, of the British Legation; ex-Con-  
gressman J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany; W. Deane, of  
Newburg, and George M. Putnam, of Chicago, are  
at the Irvington House.

Colonel Roger J. Page, of Richmond, Va., and  
Major O. R. Macdonald, of St. Louis, are at the St.  
Julien Hotel.

General T. Totten, of the United States Army; Col-  
onel J. Dearborn, of New Orleans, and Murray W.  
Lellan, of Boston, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

J. M. Moberg, of Pennsylvania; F. J. Bacon, of  
Philadelphia; E. J. Underwood, of Richmond, Va.,  
and H. C. Hooper, of Baltimore, are at the Metropol-  
itan Hotel.

General J. L. Clingham, of North Carolina; Gen-  
eral F. W. Partridge, of the United States Army;  
M. R. Witte, and D. B. Smith, of Toledo, Ohio, are at  
the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Clary, of the United States Army, and  
Commander Saunders, of the United States Navy, are  
at the Hoffman House.

General J. S. Caneen, of Painesville, Ohio; Gen-  
eral G. B. Russell, of Connecticut; S. Chamberlain, of  
Cleveland; Jacob Sharp, of Rome, and J. W. Garnett,  
of Virginia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Prominent Departures.  
General Burdette for Rhode Island; Mr. Turk and  
Sergeant Roberts for Washington; Governor John  
Evanston for Denver; Nathaniel Page, Colonel Caverly,  
J. B. Chaffee and A. P. Crittenden for Washington.

Popular Upheavings in Europe—The Pro-  
cess of Reform.

Since 1848-49 we have had no situation in  
Europe at all resembling that which now  
exists. Then, perhaps, the popular uprising  
was more violent and more nearly simulta-  
neous. If at this time there has been less of  
what we should call unity of effort, and less of  
immediate and irresistible force, it must be  
admitted that now the popular discontent is  
quite as general, and that the expression of  
this discontent, if less violent, is quite as de-  
cided as well as more continuous and more  
successful. The 1848 outbreak was a failure.  
The popular uprisings of these last two or  
three years have all been more or less success-  
ful. The British people have demanded two  
great reforms. One has been obtained. The  
other is on the point of being achieved. The  
Reform bill carried under Mr. Disraeli and the  
extinction of the Irish Church Establishment  
under Mr. Gladstone have given ample proof  
to the world that in England the people are  
now masters of the situation. The resur-  
rection and reconstruction of Italy, the resur-  
rection and reconstruction of Germany, the  
revolutions which have been accomplished in  
Austria and in Spain, the reforms now being  
inaugurated in France, not to speak of the  
changes in favor of the people which have  
taken place in Russia and in Turkey, show  
that the European Continent, from some cause  
or causes, has entered upon a new era less in  
the interest of absolutism and more in favor of  
popular rights.

It would not be uninteresting to enter into a  
full explanation of these changes, to show how  
tyrannies and privileges are everywhere yield-  
ing to justice and in favor of popular rights;  
but a full explanation is not compatible with  
our present purpose. This is the least to be  
regretted that a satisfactory explanation is  
visible and lies on the surface of things. The  
secret of the success of all recent popular de-  
mands is to be found in the telegraph, the  
railroad, the printing press, and particularly in  
the newspaper.

Formerly it was difficult to get up on any  
question a common and vigorous public senti-  
ment. In the olden times nations might  
struggle for months and even years and the  
world would be ignorant of the fact. This  
was not more true of nations in regard to each  
other than it was true of one section of a  
country towards every other section. A com-  
mon sentiment could not be created except by  
years of effort, and hence a powerful public  
sentiment was next to impossible. Now all  
is changed. Nothing is more easy now than  
to thrill the world with a thought. Steam,  
electricity, the printing press have destroyed  
all the ancient barriers, have spanned the  
deep valleys, pierced the everlasting hills,  
bridged the mighty wastes of waters—have, in  
fact, in the language of ancient prophecy,  
"made the crooked places straight and the  
rough places plain"—and thus made the world  
a unit and brought every man close to the ear  
of every other. If a great thought now finds  
expression the world hears it. If a great  
action is contemplated sections and nations  
can move as one man.

The success of recent popular out-  
bursts finds a secondary explanation in the  
extraordinary success of popular govern-  
ment in the United States. It is some-  
thing to be taught what to do. It is some-  
thing to have the mechanical appliances put  
into one's hand to give the lessons received a  
practical shape. It is another and a more  
important thing to have set before one a living,  
powerful, compelling example. Such example  
the United States now exhibits to the world.

Time was when the republic was despised.  
Later, and before the civil war broke out, it  
was regarded as an experiment. During the  
war it was pronounced a failure. Since the  
war it has universally been pronounced an  
unquestioned, a complete success. As a  
people we have passed through an ordeal of  
fire such as no people have passed through in  
the world's history. The nations of Europe  
have seen us emerge from the flames with hair  
comparatively unscathed and with scarcely  
the smell of fire upon our garments. Our deliverance has been almost

as miraculous as that of the three  
Hebrew youths "upon whose bodies the  
fire had no power." This does not fully state  
the case. Not only have we sustained little or  
no injury. We have grown in might and  
majesty. We have increased in wealth and  
influence. The late war revealed to ourselves  
our greatness; and that greatness is now con-  
fessed before and admitted by the world.  
Hence the magnetic power which these shores  
have over the millions of Europe, and hence, too,  
the confidence which the peoples have found  
in themselves. If popular government be such  
a blessing why should not that blessing be  
shared by all? Expressed or unexpressed,  
this is the revolutionary sentiment of the hour;  
and the sentiment is as much a terror to  
tyrants as it is an anchor of hope to the op-  
pressed.

With the growing power of steam, electricity  
and the printing press, and with the increas-  
ingly influential example of the United  
States, we may expect to witness  
more wonderful changes in Europe. We  
scarcely know what we are. We can form no  
adequate conception of what we are to become.  
With truth we can say all our victories are  
victories in the interests of Christian civiliza-  
tion and human progress. All our movements  
are onward and upward. As we move on  
the peoples everywhere feel the impulse and  
take courage. As we triumph liberty all the  
world over nails victory to her standard. Our  
success already makes it certain that the time  
is not far distant when the monarchs, the  
oligarchs, the monopolists, the tyrants of the  
Old World, by whatever name named, shall be  
no more. We approach that grand period  
which shall witness the parliament of man,  
the federation of the world.

Secretary Boutwell, the Gold Gamblers  
and the Shylocks.

During the ten or twelve days preceding  
yesterday the Shylocks of Wall street had  
been feasting on the necessities of those who  
were compelled to be borrowers of money.  
All sorts of extravagant rates of interest were  
paid, in some instances as high as one hundred  
and eighty per cent per annum. Of course  
such a state of things would eventually lead  
to mercantile bankruptcy and ruin; for, while  
the gamblers of Wall street may venture to  
pay such figures, they are fatal to ordinary  
business. The first blow dealt to the Shylocks  
was a purchase by the Secretary of three  
millions of bonds one day last week. They  
were inclined to think this was only a piece of  
bravado on his part, and went to work tight-  
ening money again. But he repeated the blow  
yesterday, much to their consternation and  
confusion, by purchasing still another three  
millions of bonds. The money thus added to  
that in circulation is producing the needed re-  
laxation of the money market.

Secretary Boutwell is only repeating suc-  
cessfully a piece of strategy which he em-  
ployed equally successfully against the gold  
gamblers last spring. When the speculators  
ran up the premium on the importing mer-  
chants and others having an immediate want  
for gold he supplied the market from the  
Treasury and put the price down again. Now  
that the Shylocks have looked up and made  
scarce the greenbacks, which are the founda-  
tion of banking operations and thus the main-  
stay of mercantile operations, he is beginning  
to turn out his currency balance, which,  
owing to the payments of income taxes at  
this season, is phlebotomy. Secretary Boutwell  
will make his administration by thus  
taking the side of the merchants and the public  
against the gold gamblers and the Shylocks.

Napoleon's Danger.

The governmental crisis which has been in-  
augurated in France by the Parliamentary ac-  
tion of the legislative opposition against the  
executive tendencies of Napoleon intensifies  
hourly, and becomes infinitely more serious as  
it progresses. The radicals now propose terms  
to the crown, and, as appears from our special  
cable telegram in another column, will not be  
satisfied with anything short of the power of  
dictating who shall be Minister-in-Chief—in  
fact, who shall preside over their deliberations.  
They ask that M. Rouher retire from office.  
Napoleon wishes to please them, but the Min-  
ister evinces no haste in making his official  
exit, and the Sovereign does not like to dis-  
miss him. Ministerial responsibility is de-  
manded and imperialism compelled to "par-  
ley" with the legions of the advance guard  
of constitutional freedom in France. In the  
fruition, as it may be termed, of his youthful  
dream of the force and grandeur of the "one-  
man power," Bonaparte really experiences the  
solitariness of the situation. St. Arnaud, De  
Morny and Mocquard, his early friends, able  
counsellors and active agents from the day of  
the coup d'etat onward, have been removed by  
the hand of death, and now come forth the  
newly enfranchised voices of representative  
Frenchmen, seeking the official annihilation of  
Rouher. Will it come to absolute despotism,  
or the fall of the dynasty? The Emperor can-  
not recede. France cannot stand still.

GENERAL BLAIR IN THE WRONG SHOP.—At  
the meeting of the Army and Navy of the Gulf  
at Long Branch, the other evening, somewhat,  
they say, after the style of Andrew Johnson  
in one of his most remarkable speeches on  
"our glorious constitution." General Blair,  
filled with generous enthusiasm and fraternal  
affection, proceeded, at this lovefest and mu-  
tual admiration society of Union soldiers and  
sailors, to suggest that "we have heard of Far-  
ragut and Sheridan; but we shall yet hear of  
Lee and Stonewall Jackson"—a suggestion  
which exploded like a bombshell in the camp,  
and which was, after some confusion, over-  
ruled as out of order by Admiral Farragut.  
We suspect, however, that General Blair, who  
likes a practical joke, gained his point at the  
meeting with his startling proposition; and,  
after all, it was only the squeezing of the lemon  
over the bowl of punch. Blair's rhetoric, in  
fact, was the special feature of the festival.

SOWING THE WIND.—The British Lords, in  
their tinkering amendments of the Irish  
Church bill. Let them take care that they do  
not raise the whirlwind.  
NOT CONCLUSIVE.—General Golegouria was  
released from jail because the evidence against  
him was not conclusive that he was a Cuban  
filibuster. Let him see to it next time that it  
is conclusive, but let it be inside of Cuba.  
This filibustering on Long Island is a waste of  
time and money.

What the Governor Elect of Virginia  
Says of It and of General Grant.

The victorious Walker (a New Yorker by  
the way), the Governor elect of Virginia, is a  
trump, a man of decided abilities, and a prac-  
tical statesman. His congratulatory speech to  
his friends in Richmond over their splendid  
triumph in their late election is all that could  
be desired. He sticks to the principles upon  
which he fought the good fight, the removal  
of existing disabilities from white men, test  
oaths, disfranchisement, &c., and says:—"I  
am now, as I have ever been, for equal and  
exact justice to all men without regard to race  
or color." He has no ill will or resentment  
for the deluded and misguided radical blacks.  
He goes for educating them up to the compre-  
hension of their political rights and duties.  
That done, "no more will ignorance be ar-  
rayed against intelligence, and organized  
pauperism against property; but all, without  
regard to race or color, will strive together in  
glorious rivalry for the common good of our  
glorious old mother."

This is good, but the Governor elect  
does not forget to give the honor where  
the honor is mainly due. He says to  
"the conservative party that 'you and I  
stand shoulder to shoulder with the President  
of the United States for the emancipation of  
the white race in the South'—that's the great  
point; that 'I have everywhere done honor  
to the President'; that 'we are indebted to the  
personal efforts of the President to-day that  
the manacles have been stricken from the  
limbs of thirty thousand white Virginians.'"  
And again, "You have made concessions un-  
paralleled in history, but 'you have redeemed  
Virginia,' and 'she is just about to start  
upon a new career, glittering like the morning  
star, full of life and glory.' Then, thus, we  
understand the whole case. The radical car-  
pet-baggers in Virginia, and the misguided  
black element behind them, are swamped, and  
the white elements, representing the intelli-  
gence, capital and property of the State, with  
the intelligent black balance of power in their  
support, have secured the State, through the  
election rules ordered by General Grant estab-  
lishing fair play upon the special issues before  
the people. Forney is sorely distressed; but  
Forney will have to look sharp or he may be-  
fore long find himself out loose from the adminis-  
tration. The day of Southern negro supre-  
macy is gone, and the day of the emancipation  
and supremacy of the Southern whites has  
come; and, according to Governor Walker, its  
inauguration in Old Virginia is mainly due to  
President Grant, and it is a towering feather  
in his cap in the illustration of his reconstruc-  
tion policy.

More Horrors of the Middle Passage.

The appalling outrages that occurred on board  
the James Foster, Jr., are yet fresh in the  
memory, and again we are shocked by an ac-  
count of the treatment experienced by im-  
migrants on board the Alexander Marshall. It  
is true that the blame this time is laid upon  
the ship's servants, and the account mentions  
that the captain, the officers and the doctor  
were kind. This is very well as far as it  
goes; but considering that those officers, espe-  
cially the captain and the doctor, are the most  
responsible parties on board of an emigrant  
ship, the responsibility falls back directly upon  
them. The case of the Alexander Marshall, if  
the account handed to us is correct, has the  
look of forced contributions levied from the  
poor immigrants by the parties whose duty it  
is to see that the government regulations are  
duly complied with, and it behooves the cap-  
tain and doctor especially to see that they are  
properly carried out, and these officers are  
liable for any infringement that may be made  
by the cooks or stewards to the detriment of  
the passengers. The matter of good food,  
properly prepared, on board of an emigrant  
ship, is the most important feature—the more  
so when delicate women and children are in the  
case. Considering the great impulse that has  
been given to immigration and the incalculable  
benefits that have been held out for foreigners  
to come to this country, it becomes the bounden  
duty of the authorities to look after and pre-  
vent the repetition of such cruelties and bad  
treatment. The horrors of the old slave  
trade, so ably commented on by poets and  
philanthropists, fall into the shade before these  
emigrant ship cruelties recently brought before  
the notice of the public. It is to be hoped that  
the proper authorities will take cognizance of  
the occurrences on board of the Alexander  
Marshall, and if the reports are proven they  
should mete out suitable punishment, not only  
to the actual culprits, but also to those whose  
duty it is to rectify any abuses that may be  
committed by their servants.

MR. BURLINGAME AND HIS MISSION.—Mr.  
Burlingame, we are glad to learn, is now fully  
convinced that his mission will be a complete  
success. The encouragement he has received  
in London and in Paris inspires him with the  
highest hopes. He anticipates no difficulty in  
St. Petersburg. Petty opposition has been got  
up against him by both Americans and Euro-  
peans in China, and much has been done to in-  
jure him both at the Court of the Tuilleries and  
at the Court of St. James. All opposition has  
failed, and we are glad to think that Mr. Bur-  
lingame has the prospect of seeing his noble  
mission crowned with success.

A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—One of our New  
York copperhead journals having taken one  
day to explain to the Northern democracy  
why the Walker party in Virginia accepted  
negro equality, negro support, negro votes,  
negro candidates and the fifteenth amendment  
providing for universal negro suffrage, comes  
out next day and claims the result in Virginia  
as a democratic victory. But is Tammany  
Hall ready to follow this example? That is  
now the question. Surely the great victory in  
Virginia points the way to the ruling party of  
the future.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Citizens  
leaving town, in leaving their houses without a  
trustworthy guard, should remove their valuables to  
some place of safety; for the burglars are not  
asleep.

TENNESSEE AND MISSISSIPPI.—Tennessee  
will be carried by the republican conserva-  
tives and the democrats, after the fashion of  
Virginia, and in Mississippi even the radicals  
have taken ground in favor of white emancipa-  
tion. So much for the decisive example of  
Old Virginia, with the helping hand of Presi-  
dent Grant.

The Mismanagement of Sing Sing Prison.

The HERALD has from time to time of late  
had occasion to refer to the management of  
affairs at the Sing Sing Prison. Reports de-  
tailing how the affairs of this institution are  
conducted have found due prominence in the  
columns of this journal, and to judge from the  
exposés which have been made we feel in-  
clined to the opinion that the practice pursued  
in reference to the treatment of prisoners in-  
carcerated there is far different from what  
should exist under a proper administration of  
prison rules. As the management of this es-  
tablishment rests wholly with the prison in-  
spectors of the State they are responsible for  
the loose manner in which the business of the  
institution is conducted. It is no uncommon  
thing to find that individuals who have been  
condemned to a term of imprisonment within  
the walls of this prison are permitted to  
visit, whenever the keepers may consent, the  
village in the immediate vicinity—roam at  
large, as it were, and to all intents and pur-  
poses, for the time being at least, as free  
as those who have never been brought within  
the pale of the law for transgressing any of its  
provisions. That this state of things exists we  
are credibly informed, and it reflects severely  
on the management of the institution. Why,  
prison life under such circumstances is a farce,  
the law a burlesque, and the incarceration  
of criminals under such a rule a miserable  
mockery. The people of this city are under  
the impression that, once a prisoner is con-  
demned by a legal tribunal for the offences  
with which he is charged, and "sent up" to  
spend a specified term of months or years,  
as the case may be, under no circumstances  
should he be permitted to leave his prison,  
unless by an order of a court of competent  
jurisdiction, the pardon of the Governor, or  
when his term of imprisonment has expired.  
These and only these are the conditions of his  
release. Yet how loosely are the legitimate  
expectations of the people carried out. That  
prisoners are allowed too much liberty and  
that the employes of our prisons are lax in  
their duties we are compelled to admit. Just  
fancy a number of prisoners taking possession  
of a vessel and attempting to escape under a  
proper system of discipline; or imagine the  
same class of people committing or attempting  
to commit outrages outside their prison walls,  
if ordinary prison rules were observed. Why,  
these things would be impossible. It is not  
our intention to urge severity, but to claim  
justice—justice to honest people by the proper  
treatment of prisoners according to the require-  
ments of the law during their term of service.  
Only this and nothing more.

THE CALIFORNIA DEMOCRACY ON THE NE-  
GROES AND CHINESE.—The democrats of Cali-  
fornia, at their late State Convention, resolved  
to rely upon "the white people of the country  
to administer and control their government,  
without the aid of either negroes or Chinese,"  
and that the subjection to the negroes in our  
Southern States of the whites, and the disfran-  
chisement of the whites "and the denial to  
them of all those sacred rights guaranteed to  
every freeman is an outrage," &c., and that  
"the labor of our white people should not be  
brought into competition with the labor of a  
class of inferior people, whose living costs  
comparatively nothing." This is a hundred  
years behind the age. We can tell these Cali-  
fornia democrats that negro suffrage is a fixed  
fact, and that the Southern democrats, under  
a new organization, are using it with success,  
and that the Chinese are coming, and that it  
is sheer nonsense to fight them in California  
with democratic resolutions. Have these Cali-  
fornia democrats heard of the Pacific Railroad  
and who built it? Looking at the facts around  
us we must pronounce this California platform  
the stupidest thing out since the secession or-  
dinance of South Carolina.

MINISTER MOTLEY.—Mr. Reverdy Johnson  
made a mess of things by eating too much  
pump pudding and roast beef, and by drinking  
too much wine, while acting the part of  
United States Minister in England. Good din-  
ners make men talk often a little too much and  
often unadvisedly. Minister Johnson's mis-  
sion was a failure. Minister Motley knows the  
reason why. Rumor has it that Motley has  
fallen into Johnson's error. We hope not. It  
will be well, however, for Mr. Motley to be on  
his guard. Unguarded speeches, though  
spoken in private, sometimes reach the public  
ear. A word to the wise is enough.

THE PARTY PRESS ON THE NEW POLITICAL  
REVOLUTION DOWN SOUTH.—The party press  
does not understand it. The Virginia battle  
perplexes the politicians of both parties North.  
To the radical ultras it is an ugly defeat of  
men with the success of negro equality. To  
the copperheads it is a success over the radical  
ticket, involving a surrender of the prin-  
ciples of the democracy. But it is for all that  
the inauguration of a new political revolution,  
with a new Southern balance of power.

THE CUBAN FILIBUSTERS.

The Expedition Not Entirely Broken Up—Three  
Hundred Men Encamped at Gardiner's  
Island.

It was thought that the United States authorities  
in this city had completely broken up the Cuban  
expedition, and that the tugs seized upon the Long  
Island Sound contained all that remained of the  
organization. This, it seems, is a fallacy. It is re-  
ported on good authority that upwards of 300 men,  
under Colonel Ryan, are at present encamped at  
Gardiner's Island, Long Island Sound. They are  
comfortably situated in huts made of brushwood and  
are in a good state of discipline. They have drawn  
pretty heavily on the farm product of Colonel Gar-  
diner, the owner of the island, but the commandant  
of the expedition has paid for all the supplies his  
men have taken.

THE GERMAN CENTRAL SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

The delegates of the German clubs of the Ninth,  
Tenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twen-  
ty-second wards for reform in the public schools  
and introduction of the German language as a regu-  
lar branch of instruction, met at the Cooper In-  
stitute, in room No. 24, last night. Mr. F. V. Ewing  
called the meeting to order. Lists of the delegates  
having been presented and read, Mr. Ewing was  
elected president and Dr. A. V. Hofer secretary of  
the meeting. On motion delegates of an independent  
German club of the Tenth, Eleventh and Seven-  
teenth wards were admitted to the floor, but  
without votes. On motion Mr. G. W. Moeller  
was appointed treasurer of the meeting. A com-  
mittee was also appointed to organize a German  
ward club for the purpose named in the remaining  
wards. The following were named a committee to  
draft a constitution and report at the next meet-  
ing: Dr. H. Gerdy, Dr. S. Hertzberg and Dr. H.  
Atenda. A debate then ensued on sundry questions  
and a committee was raised consisting of a delegate  
of each ward to submit propositions at the next  
meeting tending to the proper way in which the  
organization shall try to perfect its work. The  
meeting then adjourned for two weeks.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1869.

Radical Alarm at the Aspect of Affairs at  
the South—Mississippi Election Deferred Un-  
till November.

Among matters discussed at the Cabinet meeting  
to-day the election in Mississippi and Texas is said  
to have been the only one of importance discussed.  
The interest centered in the election in the former  
State and the time of holding it. Before the  
Cabinet met a delegation of Mississippians  
had called upon the President to consult as  
to the time for holding the election in  
that State. After a full exchange of views the Presi-  
dent came to the conclusion that the best time would  
be about the 1st of September. This suited the Mis-  
sissippians. They had explained to the President  
that this was the best time, when the laboring inter-  
ests of the State needed least attention, and when  
the negroes could best be spared from the culti-  
vation of the cotton crop. They left the  
President with the understanding that the  
1st of September would be designated as the time  
when the election should take place. When the  
Cabinet met the President brought the subject up  
and presented his views, which were the same, it is  
understood, as he had stated to the Mississippians.  
The extreme radicals of the Cabinet took  
exceptions to the 1st of September as the time for  
the election. They thought it should be post-  
poned to a later day. Mr. Boutwell, it is  
understood, led off in advancing this opinion, and  
was seconded by Mr. Cresswell. In the course of the  
long discussion which followed, the result of the re-  
cent election in Virginia naturally came in for com-  
ment. The radical members of the Cabinet did not  
seem to be pleased with the result. They thought  
it ought to have been a triumph for the republicans.  
The indications were that in most of the States, especially  
Pennsylvania and Ohio, the elections would be  
closely contested and the republicans could not af-  
ford to lose any ground. It was conceded Missis-  
sippi would follow the example of Virginia and give  
a large majority for the conservative ticket. Texas,  
of course, would do the same. This would tend to  
increase and intensify the effect produced by the  
Virginia election. Mr. Boutwell, it is stated, suggested  
that, in view of all the circumstances, the best policy  
would be to postpone the elections in Mississippi  
and Texas until after the elections in the Northern  
States. In this he was warmly seconded by Mr.  
Cresswell. The last Tuesday in November was  
proposed for the election in Mississippi. The  
President and one or two members of the  
Cabinet thought this would be too late. Mr.  
Boutwell, however, argued his point so persis-  
tently that he succeeded in getting a majority of  
the Cabinet on his side, and the proposition was  
finally agreed to. The Mississippians are very much  
disappointed at and dissatisfied with this arrange-  
ment. They say it will interfere to an alarming ex-  
tent with the material interests of the State.  
The time for planting cotton is now at hand,  
and the cotton-picking season, and the negroes  
cannot be spared from the cotton fields  
without detriment to the crop. The result politically,  
they say, will be the same whether the election takes  
place in September or November, so that on  
that account nothing can be gained. It is expected  
that the President will issue his proclamation in a  
day or two ordering an election in Mississippi in ac-  
cordance with the decision of the Cabinet.

Interview of Colonel Warren With Secretary  
Fish—The Fenian Question Before the Cab-  
inet.

Colonel John Warren, the famous Fenian, who  
suffered imprisonment in England and was released  
through the interposition of our government, had an  
interview with Secretary Fish to-day. Colonel War-  
ren represented the cases of several American citi-  
zens incarcerated in England on charges of Fenian-  
ism, and urged prompt